Supreme Court, U.S.
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In The

Supreme Court of the United States

October Term, 1995

Ex parte Julia McCain Lampkin Asam, Ph.D.,J.D.

(In re: Jessie E. Williams

v.

Capps Trailer Sales, Inc.)

Petitioner

WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE
SUPREME COURT OF ALABAMA

WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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54 pp

EDITOR'S NOTE

THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE POOR HARD COPY AT THE TIME OF FILMING. IF AND WHEN A BETTER COPY CAN BE OBTAINED, A NEW FICHE WILL BE ISSUED.

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

I. Whether Judge William Ryan, who was acting judge for Circuit Court of Dallas County, (Selma, Alabama) and who was appointed by Judge Charles Thigpen whose Court, Alabama Court of Civil Appeals, failed to rule according to the merits in this case and Court changed case file number from CV 90-80T to CV 90-80, made gross judicial error and had no jurisdiction to hold Julia McCain Lampkin Asam, petitioner, in civil contempt when Judge Ryan, July 19, 1995, wrote a bogus contempt order to hold Dr. Asam in civil contempt for not attending two hearings and not answering post-interrogatories which were not yet due since on appeal because Judge Ryan was sympathetic and in conspiracy with evil-minded lawyers who were members of the "machine", a political organization controlling politics in Alabama involving judges in Alabama, to wrongfully have Dr. Asam disbarred and Judge Ryan's motive was to have Dr. Asam wrongfully put in jail to keep her from running as a candidate in any political campaign in 1996, including preventing Dr. Asam from running as a candidate for the U.S. Senate, when Dr. Asam had worked as an intern for Hon. Sen. Howell Heflin, and been a two times judge candidate and received over 15,000 votes when Dr. Asam was the first woman in 1992 to run as a circuit judge candidate in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama and the following

reasons showed Judge Ryan had violated the **due process of Dr. Asam** in Dallas County Circuit Court under the 5th and 14th amendments to the U.S. Constitution by wrongfully charging Dr. Asam with civil contempt because: 1. There was no notice to Dr. Asam as to any hearing since the notice was sent to the **wrong address** as shown on the face of the order of civil contempt by Judge Ryan [see #63 and #64 in the **official record of Dallas County Circuit Court,** and in particular #64 showed Tuscaloosa,Alabama instead of Northport, Alabama which was the true business address of Dr. Asam, and the Northport city was on all court papers since 1990,and address is same at the time of writing **this petition;therefore,Judge Ryan listing** non-attendance of hearings on May 31, 1995, and July 19, 1995 is Judge Ryan's fault for having the **wrong address** of Dr. Asam on his order as shown on the face of his order, and second, Judge Ryan had no jurisdiction since the post-interrogatories were designed to take all of Asam's money illegally for the evil-minded male lawyers [see Appendix D for order showing Tuscaloosa instead of Northport in her address] and opposing lawyers in this instant case were acting in conspiracy to have Dr. Asam disbarred and Judge William Ryan, himself, had ruled at a secret hearing to have the Jessie Williams v. Capps Trailer Sales case ruled as frivolous

which was another wrongful and unconstitutional ruling of Judge Ryan to justify that his friend lawyers could obtain excessive attorney fees when the case should have been before the jury because Williams was made a paraplegic and never received the money he was alleged to receive and in 1990 it was found that fraud was involved and two witnesses were found that wrote affidavits proving that the illegal load that Williams was forced to haul while driving a house trailer there was no permit to haul tons of concrete blocks that severed Williams spinal cord when a milk tanker driver also named Ryan hit and ran Williams off the road causing a wreck when also there was no break away switch for safety, [see facts for additional facts], and no jurisdiction since the post-interrogatories were not due to be answered until the appeal was over, and July 19, 1995 was a date prematurely before the post-interrogatories were due [see facts], and Asam received no attorney fees, and the attorney fees Keith and Spence, Lange-Simpson, James Simpson were trying to obtain are excessive for only two hearings and no trial and third, there was a "set-up" between Keith, Spence, Lange-Simpson, James Simpson, and Judge Ryan, who knew that it was impossible for Asam to know about the hearing July 19, 1995 since notice was sent late since only stamped in

court, July 17, 1995 and notice had to go from Dallas County to Northport, Alabama by July 18, 1995, for Asam to be in Selma, Alabama by July 19, 1995, and also since the wrong address was on the notice as shown by #64 in official record of Circuit Court of Dallas County and signed by Judge Ryan, and ths "set-up" was proven on the face of the order dated July 19, 1995, since the fax was dated 7/19/95 at 07:18 showing that the order to hold in civil contempt was before the time Dr. Asam was to be present at 9:30 A.M. since all lawyers and the judge knew Dr. Asam was not coming since sent notice for Dr. Asam to appear to the **wrong address** and sent late; therefore, Judge Ryan wrote a **bogus civil contempt** order to have Dr. Asam wrongfully to be put in jail to further defame Asam to prevent her from running as any candidate in 1996. Judge Ryan, Violated 42 U.S.C. § § 1983 and 1985, by holding illegally Dr.Asam in civil contempt as shown in this Petition since Judge William Ryan had no jurisdiction to be having an hearing on any issue since the case was on appeal at the time he sent a Notice late and to the wrong address of Dr. Asam as evidenced in Appendix D which listed Dr. Asam's address as Tuscaloosa instead of Northport, Alabama. A judge cannot send a

notice to the wrong city and expect notice of hearing to be received on time especially since the address of Northport had been in the CV 90-80T files since 1990 and still is Northport at the time of writing this petition.

II. Whether Judge Ryan made judicial error in trying to put an American citizen in jail for a trumped-up bogus civil contempt and then, having the Order of Arrest written only as "contempt" which is confused with criminal contempt when ruled civil contempt, and having the order of arrest written and not stating how to purge on face of said arrest order, and the order of arrest was not signed by a judge, further violated Dr. Asam's due process rights in the court under the 5th and 14th amendments to the U.S. Constitution, both substantive and procedural due process as well as violating Dr. Asam's liberty rights since she has been chased by bounties and felons because Judge Ryan failed to specify civil contempt in the Order of Arrest is another type of political assassination of a lawyer Asam who did have opposing lawyers and/or lawyers for opponents pretending Dr. Asam's cases were frivolous just because she ran as a woman for circuit judge candidate in 1992 and Dr. Asam was the first woman circuit judge candidate for judge in Tuscaloosa County, and ran again in 1994, and one of the lawyers who was politically oriented to one of Asam's opponents stated she has to be

stopped, and published in the Tuscaloosa News such statements that Dr. Asam needed a guardian ad litem, and started the false rumor that Dr. Asam was mentally incompetent, and Judge Ryan was just trying to further defame Dr. Asam so she could not be a political candidate [see facts], and violated Asam's civil rights under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

III. Whether the Alabama court of Civil Appeals, judges made gross judicial error in alleging legal technicalities not to rule on the merits of the instant case where alleged A.R.App.P., 53(a)(1) and (a)(2)F are infringing on constitutional rightsof Dr. Asam to have due process and liberty rights under the 5th and 14th amendments to the U.S. Constitution, thus triggering civil rights violations under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 claims, and changing the case file numbers from CV 90-80T to CV 90-80 to hide Judge Thigpen, a judge in the Alabama Court of Civil Appeals was involved in the instant case. [See March 22, 1996 order in appendix for state statutes as an excuse for no opinion and not ruling as to merits].

Opinion March 22, 1996, referred to Asam v. Alabama State Bar 1940912, when case is not over as to 1940912 yet since now 95-1895 in the Supreme Court of United States.

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1 Whether Asam's constitutional rights and 42 U.S.C. 1983 civil rights, due process rights and liberty rights under 5th and 14th amendments to U.S. Constitution, and 42 U.S.C. 1985 equal protection rights violated because of gender animus discrimination prompted by political motivation.	i,21

2. Whether named defendants had any type of immunity since all were involved in violation of the constitutional rights of Dr. Julia Asam as to gender animus discrimination under the 14th amendment to the U.S. Constitution and due process and liberty rights violations under the 5th and 14th amendments to the U.S. Constitution and see law that there is no immunity when constitutional violations in Reasons for granting Writ of Certiorari. iv,21

3. Whether the state statutes 53(a)(1) and (a)(2)(F), Alabama Rules of Appellate Procedure used by **Alabama** Court of Civil Appeals in Montgomery, Ala. is infringing upon the constitutional rights of Dr. Asam as stated in this Petition because a state statute should be void if a state court does not have to review the merits of a case while the court is violating the constitutional rights of Dr. Asam as the state actor, Judge William Ryan did in the instant case by holding Dr. Asam in civil contempt for non-appearance in court while he was sending her notice late and to a [**see Appendix D**] wrong address, i.e. another city than was listed in the court files v,21,28

of the instant case, and the judge acting in conspiracy with lawyers to help them obtain prematurely excessive attorney fees because this same judge had wrongful ruled the instant case was frivolous and this same Judge Ryan [see Appendix D], was appointed to the instant case by Judge Charles Thigpen, judge in the Alabama Court of Civil Appeal who failed to rule on the merits in this case using technicalities as stated that are unconstitutional in the instant case especially since Judge Ryan failed to state in the order of arrest what type of contempt and only stated "contempt" and failed on face of order to arrest to state purge language making order of arrest illegal.

CONCLUSION 30

APPENDIX

A Supreme Court of Alabama, No.1951487 A-1
Writ of Certiorari denied.

B Court of Civil Appeals of Alabama Case A-2
No. 2941229, May 3, 1996, Rehearing is
overruled and No opinion.

C Court of Civil Appeals of Alabama Case No. 2941229, March 22, 1996, affirmed, no opinion. with citing of Rule 53(a)(1) and (a)(2)(F), A.R.App.P and was no ruling on merits. A-2

D Circuit Court for Dallas County, Ala. no.CV-90-80T July 19, 1995, Order of bogus civil contempt since impossible for Asam to receive Notice when Judge had sent to wrong address i.e. wrong city [see the appendix D for Asam address]. A-3

E Circuit Court of Dallas County, Ala. no. CV-90-89T July 20, 1995. Order of Arrest, only stating "contempt" and no purge language on face of order of arrest [see appendix E no judge signature] and is illegal. A-6

F State of Alabama Statute Alabama Rules of Appellate Procedure Rule 53 (a)(1) and (a)(2)(F) quoted from Alabama Rules of the Court Case no. 2941229 Appendix C in the Alabama Court of Civil Appeals cited on p. A-2 A-8

LIST OF PARTIES

The caption of the case contains the names of all parties.

STATEMENT REGARDING ORAL ARGUMENT AND REQUEST TO WRITE MERITS' BRIEF

Because of complexities, irregularities and numerous judicial errors made in the lower court, oral argument is requested so that the Honorable Justices can understand and ask questions.

The Appellant/Petitioner respectfully requests to write the Merits' Brief.

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OPINIONS BELOW

The Petitioner incorporates all statements which are stated in the Appendix as Opinions Below into this Writ of Certiorari.

JURISDICTION

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C Section 1257(a).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

The United States Constitution provides in pertinent part:

AMENDMENT V

No person shall... be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law;...

AMENDMENT XIV. SECTION I

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

FEDERAL STATUTES

42 U.S.C. Section 1983

"Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, usage, or any State or Territory, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of

the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities acccured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress."

28 U.S.C. Section 1343(3)

"3) To redress the deprivation, under color of any State law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usuage, or any right, privilege or immunity secured by the Constitution of the United States or by any Act of Congress providing for equal rights of citizens or of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States;

28 U.S.C. Section 2108

"The Supreme Court of any other court of appellate jurisdiction may affirm, modify, vacate, set aside or reverse any judgment, decree or order of court lawfully brought before it for review, and may remand the cause and direct the entry of such appropriate judgment, decree, or order, or require such further proceedings to be had as may be just under the circumstances."

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

I. STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

The Petitioner incorporates all facts presented in this Writ of Certiorari including the Questions Presented into this Statement of the Facts.

The instant case is the result of Dr. Asam, Petitioner, running as the first woman circuit judge candidate in 1992 in Tuscaloosa County.

Because Dr. Asam ran as a woman judge candidate evil-minded male lawyers, who were opposing lawyers and/or lawyers and judges who were politically oriented to political opponents of Dr. Asam were acting together to pretend Dr. Asam had filed frivolous lawsuits for which politically motivation and gender discrimination resulted in the assasination of Dr. Asam as a lawyer by the judges such as in the instant case, Judge William Ryan, acting judge for Dallas County Circuit Court, and appointed by Judge Charles Thigpen, had a secret hearing to rule that the Williams v. Capps Trailer case was a frivolous case and finally without notice to Asam or hearing Judge Ryan awarded opposing lawyers excessive attorney fees for two hearings and no trial in the amount of over $22,000 for 2 lawyers, Alston Keith, and Lange,Simpson et al, Berton Spence, who was never seen in court by Dr. Asam. Spence is trying to obtain with the help of a politically oriented Judge Ryan, to receive $11,000 plus attorney fees in the Williams v. Capps Trailer Sales case for what

Dr. Asam does not know. Dr. Asam has received no attorney fees for the Williams v. Capps Trailer Sales case.

Judge William Ryan was attempting to **blackmail** Dr. Asam with a "set-up" bogus civil contempt to prematurely answer some post-interrogatories because Judge Ryan wrongfully ruled case frivolous, which were still in the appellate process at the time of July 19, 1995. However, Judge Ryan failed since he had no jurisdiction at the time and he declared Dr. Asam in civil contempt when Dr. Asam failed to show at an alleged hearing when Judge Ryan's own order signed by him on July 19, 1995, [see Appendix D] has the **wrong address i,e, wrong city as address for Dr. Asam on the face of Judge Ryan's order July 19, 1995,** it is clearly seen that Asam was sent mail to P.O. Box 591, Tuscaloosa, instead of Northport, and clearly explains why Asam never received Notice of alleged hearing May 31, 1995 and Asam did not receive the July 19, 1995, notice of hearing until after the hearing on July 19, 1995, because of the wrong address with the wrong city and said notice of July 19, 1995 was sent late since not file stamped into the court until July 17, 1995 as seen in the official record of the Dallas County Circuit Court. Therefore, Judge Ryan knowingly was sending Dr. Asam a defective notice so that Judge Ryan together with lawyers Keith and Spence for Lange-Simpson

were setting-up Asam for a civil contempt since they knew Asam would not be present on July 19, 1995, as evidenced by a fax which is the order that Judge Ryan signed that was on the top of the order in the record as #63 and #64 had the fax information of being sent by Lange, Simpson on 7/19/95 at 07:18 in the morning before the fact that Asam was suppose to be at hearing at 9:30 A.M., but Judge Ryan, and lawyers knew Asam would not be there since Notice to Appear July 19, 1995 was sent late and to the wrong address i.e. wrong city, and this is a conspiracy "set-up" to have Dr. Asam deliberately charged with civil contempt to have her put in jail to further defame her from running as a candidate for judge or any other political office in 1996.

See Midnight Sessions, Ltd. v. City of Philadelphia, 945 F. 2d 667 (3 Cir.) cert denied, 112 S. Ct 1668 (1992).

Therefore, it was a "set-up" of lawyers acting together with a judge, Judge Ryan to have Dr. Asam put in jail for non-appearance for a Court hearing as evidenced by the fax information on top of Judge Ryan's order which was written by Lange Simpson (Spence, James Simpson) and original copy shows the fax information at the top of the order #63 in the offical record of the instant case. Judge Ryan instead of holding Dr. Asam in civil contempt should have called by phone Dr. Asam to have another date set and Asam would have showed.

At this time any hearing is moot since Asam no longer owes any attorney fees to Keith who has published false information to further defame Dr. Asam in the Selma newspaper pretending that Dr. Asam had made the following statement, "Keith...is a suit against the state of Alabama saying the state Supreme Court is incompetent." when Asam never made this statement in any lawsuit or at any time. Therefore, Asam does not owe Keith any attorney fees for this bald face lie in the Selma newspaper which was published September 3, 1995, without any checking at all with Dr. Asam.

Later, as seen in case 95-1895 in the Supreme Court of the United States which is an appeal and/or Writ of Certiorari of the Asam v. Alabama State Bar 1940912 the Supreme Court of Alabama was sued by Dr. Asam because of the illegal removal of her Answer of 26-pages being stolen from the official confidential files of the Supreme Court of Alabama and when Justice Jones wrote his opinion he stated that he had read the record and there was no Answer and cited law that "deemed admitted" the alleged charges against Dr. Asam by the Alabama State Bar, when on p. 1421 of the record clearly states in the index that the Answer was R-1 in the record of the Supreme Court of Alabama. However, Asam never used the word"incompetent" even though the Supreme

Court of Alabama official record of 1940912 had been mutilated and altered by an inside person since a confidential file from the Alabama State Bar, and the Alabama State Bar had timely stamped the Answer - 26 pages received as was shown by the duplicate record to the Supreme Court of Alabama. The statement by Justice Jones was not made until February 23, 1996, and Asam did file a suit against the Supreme Court of Alabama in case Asam v. Owens et al, which now is in the U.S. Court of Appeals, 11th Circuit as 96-6596, until March 1996. Therefore, the review by the Supreme Court of Alabama in 1940912 of the Alabama State Bar Disciplinary Board was not a review on the merits since Asam's Answer was illegally missing from the court files and Asam denied all charges and to deem admitted when Answer stolen by somone in the Supreme Court of Alabama building is not a proper and fair review. Why would Keith have advance knowledge of what was happening in the Supreme Court of Alabama? -- unless there is a conspiracy to harass Asam.

The Williams v. Capps Trailer case is a 1990 case and a lawyer is not going to be looking for an unexpected hearing of an old case in 1995 in another city, Selma 90 miles from where Asam was unless proper notice is received. Why did not Judge Ryan have the Court to call Dr. Asam to appear in Court when notice was sent late?

Who has been changing Dr. Asam's address since this is the second time her address has been changed from Dallas County Circuit Court. The first time her zip code was changed and Dr. Asam did not receive notice of a hearing in another case until after the hearing. Asam called the Court and the Hon. Judge re-set the hearing and Asam showed for Court. The second time the address of Asam was changed the name of the city was changed as in the instant case from Northport to Tuscaloosa [see #64 in record below and Appendix D attached see end of order July 19, 1995, Asam's address is incorrect].

Alston Keith was definately mixed up in politically trying to defame Dr. Asam in the first 1992 judgship campaign because Keith was making disparaging remarks about frivolous lawsuits in the Tuscaloosa News. Therefore, there is no doubt about it that the bogus civil contempt made by Judge Ryan is political because Keith in some way is controlling Judge Ryan to put Asam in jail.

Alston Keith was a secret partner to Huey Capps of Capps Trailer Sales, and Keith had Judge Ryan to rule at a secret hearing that the Williams v. Capps Trailer Sales case was a frivolous lawsuit and later had Judge Ryan to award him excessive attorney fees of over $11,000 for only two hearings and no trial in the Williams case.

Huey Capps acted **fraudulently** in having Williams in Williams v. Capps Trailer Sales to haul an extra excessive load of concrete blocks while he was driving a house trailer. Williams was hit by a milk tanker **driver** by the name of Ryan, the same name and spelling as Judge Ryan, and the driver of the milk tanker caused Williams to flip of the highway and Williams was made a paraplegic when a concrete block severed his spinal cord, and there was no permit to haul the concrete blocks and no break away switch. The fraud of having Williams to drive an extra load of concrete blocks without a permit was not discovered until 1990, and Judge Ryan ignored two affidavits by the men who had to pull off concrete blocks to get Williams out of the wreckage, and Judge Ryan ruled wrong by granting summary judgment **in** an accident with the driver with the name Ryan causing the accident. The appellate courts just rubber-stamped the establishment ruling and affirmed the case. Asam ran as one of her issues in her judgship campaigns to have the Justice put back into the judicial system, and perhaps this provoked some of the guilty ones who were not ruling according to the facts and laws and were not conducting fair trials for all people, just special interest groups received favorable rulings. Alabama judicial system certainly needs to be cleaned up and integrity

put back into the courts. When a case where a working man, is made a paraplegic has no justice because special interest groups are controlling the court system, reform should take place and the Supreme Court of the United States should rule according to the U.S. Constitution and have Judge Ryan to retract his illegal bogus civil contempt which has now been put in the order of arrest as seen in Appendix E as only "contempt", where the law enforcement have confused the contempt with criminal contempt.

Judge Ryan had the order of arrest signed by the clerk and not a judge and on the face of the order of arrest supposed to civil order of arrest there is no purge language on the face of said order [Appendix E].

Because the order of arrest only states, "Contempt" bounties and felons have been chasing around, attempting to arrest Asam. Two bounties came to Tuscaloosa and the man stated he was going to sit on the property of Julia Asam to wait until she showed up. Asam's husband told him he had 5 minutes to get off the property or he would be calling the City of Tuscaloosa police to have him physically removed. The man ran into his old car with a petition of wire between the front and back seat. Later this man was found to be a felon wanted in the State of Georgia.

Now, it is unsafe for Asam to live in **Alabama** since she has already

been in one head-on accident, not her fault because cars are trying to cause Asam to have accidents on the highways in Alabama and other states and she thinks these are bounties as a result of Judge Ryan only putting "contempt" in the order of arrest so that one does know if criminal or civil contempt.

Asam can never live in Alabama again when she was born in Tuscaloosa, Alabama and this is supposed to be America. Judge Ryan has done a great injustice to Dr. Asam with the help of other lawyers and judges, in particular, Judge Charles Thigpen appointed Judge William Ryan to be on this Williams v. Capps case.

Judge Thigpen is a judge in the Alabama Court of Civil Appeals and this court has failed to rule in this case by stating some **State Statutes [See Reasons for Writ]** to escape ruling on the instant case since one Judge is not ruling against another judge even when Judge Ryan is in the wrong.

See Alabama Rules of Appellate procedure that State laws 53(a)(1) and (a)(2)(F) are unconstitutional in the instant case as an escape not to rule on the merits of the instant case since Asam's constitutional rights to life and liberty rights are being violated under the 5th and 14th amendments to the U.S. Constitution because Judge Ryan had no jurisdiction to try to blackmail Dr. Asam by wrongfully charging her with civil contempt for non-appearance in hearing when notice sent

late and to the wrong address, and further only writing "contempt" in the Order to arrest making it appear either criminal or civil contempt to law enforcement and bounties. Judge Ryan should be ordered to retract his order of July 19, 1995 [appendix D], and the Order of Arrest [appendix E] should be redrawn as illegal for failure to state civil contempt and purge language and not signed by judge. Keith and Spence have failed to defend in the instant case - why because they knew the Alabama Court of Appeals would do nothing since Judge Thigpen had appointed Judge William Ryan on the Williams case. It is noted that the Alabama Court of Appeals changed the case number from CV 90-80T to CV 90-80 when the lower court number had been for over 5 years CV 90-80T. T = Thigpen.

In Asam's opinion the order to arrest is an illegal document for civil contempt.

Judge Ryan, who is a personal friend of Alston Keith, and who have been seen together in Selma in restaurants. Judge Ryan was attempting to prematurely obtain money for Keith when the appeal on post-interogatories was not over July 19, 1995 since the state court who had been rubber-stamping this Williams v. Capps Trailer Sales case because of politics final rule was April 28, 1995, and the 90 days had not expired by July 19, 1995; therefore Judge Ryan had **no jurisdiction** to attempt to force Asam to answer the post-

interrogatories of Keith on July 19, 1995 since the 90 days to take case to the Supreme Court of the United States had not expired.

This harassment by Judge Ryan is just a drop in the bucket compared to the over-all harassment by evil minded male lawyers who have had Dr. Asam disbarred, prompted by political motivation [Two cases are in the Supreme Court of the United States - one is 95-1895, Asam v. Alabama State Bar, and the other case has not received a number yet 95-6133 from the U.S. Court of Appeals, 11th Circuit about gender discrimination]. All these cases relate to a large conspiracy of evil minded male lawyers to harass Dr. Asam and prevent her from ever running as a political candidate or ever receiving any type of job.

Alabama State Bar has a fraudulent and evil reason to disbar Dr. Asam that Dr. Asam is mentally incompetent when she has never been mentally incompetent. The Alabama State Bar had a kangaroo court whereby Asam was not given notice of a "surprised sanity hearing:, did not appoint an attorney for a surprised sanity hearing for Asam, and the Alabama State Bar failed to have an expert witness, a M.D. psychiatrist present to declare if Asam was or was not mentally incompetent, when Asam has four college degrees, B.S., M.S., Ph.D., and J.D. It is noted that Judge Charles Thigpen for some reason unknown to Asam is on the Tuscaloosa Mental Health Association when he

is a judge working at the Alabama Court of Civil Appeals. Judge Thigpen was the judge in the case Asam v. Devereaux which concerned the illegal activity of the Alabama State Bar in not giving Asam substantive and procedural due process under the 5th and 14th amendments to the U.S. Constitution concerning a "surprised sanity hearing" in which Asam was not given notice of "surprised sanity hearing" which was prompted by political motivation, was not appointed an attorney for sanity hearing which is supposed to be policy of Alabama State Bar as admitted by Robert Norris in record 1940912 and the Alabama State Bar failed to have a medical expert, M.D. psychiatrist to declare if Dr. Asam was mentally incompetent, and the ruling by the Alabama State Bar was before any reinstatement of Asam when disbarred (5 years) it was necessary for her to see a medical expert of the Alabama State Bar choosing to see if she is mentally competent. The Asam v. Devereaux is now on Writ of Certiorari in the Alabama Supreme Court when the Alabama State Bar in Alabama is an arm of the Supreme court of Alabama Worley v. Ala. State Bar, 572 So. 2d 1239, 1242, (Ala. 1990). Alabama Court of Civil Appeals state statutes, Alabama Rules of Appellate Procedure, 53(a)(1) and (a)(2)(F) for the court not ruling on the merits of case [2941229] instant case, should be stricken as unconstitutional because these state statutes

are clearly violating the constitutional rights of Dr. Asam's due process, both substantive and procedural, as well as liberty rights under the 5th and 14th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. [See Reasons for Writ for law],

The judicial intrigue now being forced on Asam should be settled by the Honorable Supreme Court of the United States so that Asam can live in peace with her beloved husband who is still in Alabama.

As an example of the bounties and law enforcement irregularities that have actually happened because of this illegal order of arrest by Judge Ryan only writing "contempt" for the order of arrest law enforcement police officers are going to extremes in trying to arrest Dr. Asam for anything. On April 5, 1996, Asam came back into Tuscaloosa about 9:00 P.M. so that she would be able to celebrate her 25th anniversity of marriage with her husband. Dr. Asam drove her car behind her house to park which she had done for years. Just as Dr. Asam was about to get out of her car a police car pulls behind her house with lights flashing. Asam remained in her car while the police took about 10 minutes before he got out of his police car. He said without looking at my license, Ms. Asam, I am going to arrest you for breaking and entering this house." [I still had not got out of the

car since I arrived in the back yard, and I was shaking because I was not breaking and entering a house I had the key]. I said "You can't arrest me for breaking in my own house."

Asam said "I am not breaking in the house, I am sitting in my car [police never ask for her driver's license but was calling her Asam]. "No one called you to come here". Asam said I recognize your voice [too dark to see since he had walked over to my car after I had turned the lights off] what is your name? The police officer said "Reed". Immediately, Asam knew who Reed was since she had won a case for a client against Reed, a police officer, years before in the court.

I said you can't arrest a person for going into their own house with a key. After Asam made this statement the police left.

Since the police car was flashing lights there were witnesses that saw the police car in my backyard.

Then, in a few minutes after the police car left I got out of my car and told my husband, who gave me$100.00 and said get out of the state, it is unsafe here. Asam had to drive in the night to Mississippi. Asam thinks the police Reed from the City of Tuscaloosa was trying to hold Asam in a trumped-up arrest until the police arrived from Selma, Alabama for the Dallas County order of arrest for Judge Ryan.

This is ridiculous that Dr. Asam who has never broke into anything has to suffer this type of harassment because Judge Ryan wrote a bogus civil contempt and is pretending a criminal contempt since not stated civil contempt in the order of arrest instead of Judge Ryan writing a proper civil contempt which is suppose to have purge language on the face of order Ryan wrote an illegal civil contempt which he did not personally sign to have Dr. Asam arrested for his bogus civil contempt to deliberately and maliciusly harass Dr. Asam. Therefore, Dr. Asam was prevented from celebrating her 25th anniversity of marriage with her husband because of the illegal act of City of Tuscaloosa police officer Reed trying to arrest Asam for breaking and entering her own house before she had even got out of her car. The fact that the police officer knew it was Asam in the car in the dark without checking her driver's license shows the police officer was stalking Asam.

There are many more episodes which cannot be written in this petition because of lack of space as to number of pages, since Asam has to present the law in this case.

Judge Ryan should be ordered by an appellate court to retract his order of arrest since the issue of post-interrogatories is now moot since Asam can sue Keith for his defaming her further in the Selma newspaper as well as in conspiracy with Spence,Lange,Simpson that can

be sued for conspiracy with a judge to "set-up" Asam by the judge and lawyers knowingly were trying to put Asam in jail when it was impossible for Asam to receive notice to appear when notice sent late and to the wrong address, i.e. wrong city..

Dr. Asam owes Alston Keith nothing for his outrageous misbehavior of making a Bald face lie to the Selma newspaper to further harass and defame Dr. Asam.

So much is happening concerning this bogus civil contempt that the stories about what is happening is more like fiction but is actually the truth.

The bottom line is that Judge William Ryan should be ordered by the Supreme Court of the U.S. to retract his order of civil contempt on July 19, 1995, and to retract his illegal order of arrest which is not a proper order of arrest for civil contempt, plus the civil contempt is a bogus civil contempt as shown above since Judge William Ryan had no jurisdiction to write the order of civil contempt especially since the Notice of hearing was sent to wrong address.

II. PROCEEDINGS OF COURTS BELOW

This is a bogus civil contempt case with no hearing and illegal order of arrest which only states "contempt" with no purge language on face of order of arrest and not signed by a judge. The attempt by Judge William Ryan to deliberately and maliciously put Dr. Asam in

jail when he had no jurisdiction since issue of post-interrogatories was still on appeal and to hold Dr. Asam in civil contempt for not showing for a hearing when notice was sent late and notice sent to the wrong address, i.e. a different city Tuscaloosa instead of Northport which had been the address city since 1990 is outrageous for a judge to be in conspiracy with lawyers in particular Keith and Spence from Lange, Simpson which is clearly shown on the original order a fax from Lange, Simpson 7/19/96 07:18 when the hearing was set for 9:30 A.M. already written as a civil contempt before the fact is a "set-up" and the judge and lawyers Keith and Spence from Lange, Simpson all knew Asam was not coming on July 19, 1995 since notice to appear sent late and to wrong address.

See the Appendix A through E for all documents in the instant case.

On July 19, 1996, Writ of Certiorari was denied by Supreme Court of Alabama.

On May 3, 1996 Application for Rehearing was overruled with no opinion by Alabama Court of Civil Appeal.

On March 22, 1996"Affirmed. No opinion." by Alabama Court of Civil Appeal referring to state statutes 53(a)(1) and (a)(2)(F),A.R.App.P which Asam considers unconstitutional in the instant case as stated above.

On July 19, 1995, order by Judge William Ryan holding that Asam is in civil contempt for non-appearance and not answering post-interrogatories not due yet because on appeal;and Judge Ryan had no jurisdiction, plus notice sent late and notice sent to wrong address. On July 20, 1995, order of arrest filed with only stating "contempt" instead of civil contempt, failing to state purge language on face of order of arrest for civil contempt and not signed by a judge.

REASONS FOR GRANTING WRIT OF CERTIORARI

QUESTIONS I,II, and III will be discussed together.

U.S. CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND FEDERAL STATUTES VIOLATIONS BY SUPREME COURT OF ALABAMA AND/OR THE ALABAMA COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS AFFIRMING THE JUDICIAL ERRORS OF JUDGE WILLIAM RYAN, ACTING JUDGE FOR CIRCUIT COURT OF DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA. Judge Ryan violated 42 U.S.C. § § 1983 and 1985.

The Alabama Court of Civil Appeals by affirming without reviewing the merits and writing no opinion and doing nothing citing 53(a)(1) and (a)(2)(F), A. R. App. P. which are unconstitutional in this instant case since Dr.Asam's rights to life and liberty rights have been infringed upon so that her due process has been violated, both as to substantive and procedural and Dr. Asam's constitutional rights under the 5th and 14th amendments to the U.S. Constitution have triggered the 42 U.S.C. § 1983 civil rights claims by a state

court ignoring a state problem of a state actor. who had no jurisdiction and made judicial error, in ruling that Asam was held in civil contempt, i.e. Judge William Ryan violated the U.S. Constitutional rights of Dr. Asam to have a hearing before she is charged with civil contempt especially since it was Judge Ryan's order that showed that the notice to Dr.Asam was sent to the wrong address, i.e. the wrong city [see appendix D].

Also 42 U.S.C. § 1985 was also violated by the Judge William Ryan by acting in concert with the Lange,Simpson lawyers faxing an order to have a ruling that Asam to be held in civil contempt by having the notice sent to the wrong address of Asam i.e. wrong city and sending the notice out late as evidenced by the court record in the Circuit Court of Dallas County.

Asam incorporates all facts stated in this Petition including Questions Presented and Statement of Facts into this Reasons for Granting Writ of Certiorari.

NO IMMUNITY BECAUSE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL VIOLATIONS STATED IN THIS WRIT OF CERTIORARI

The Petitioner incorporates all facts in this Writ of Certiorari concerning the constitutional violations of Judge Ryan, Alston Keith, Berton Spence from Lange, Simpson, and James Simpson, acting in concert to have Dr. Asam put in jail for bogus civil contempt.

See Paxman v. Campbell, 612 F. 2d 848 (4th Cir. 1980), held - no immunity for an

official "if he knew or reasonably should have known that the action he took within the sphere of official responsibility would violate the constitutional rights of the (person) affected..."

See Meeker v. Addison, 586 F. Supp. 216 (1983) which held an individual officer may be held liable for damages for conduct that has deprived a person of his constitutional rights./

See Jones v. Alabama State Docks, 443 So. 2d 902 at 903 (Ala. 1983), which states,

"Due process clause of state Constitution secures every citizen against arbitrary motion of action of those in authority and places him or her within protection of the law of the land. Const. Section 13.

See Velger v. Cawley, 525 F. 2d 334 (2nd Cir. (1975) on due process.

SeeMcClaryv. State, 429 So. 2d 1121. cert denied 104 S. Ct. 273, 464 U.S. 913, 78 L. Ed. 2d (1982), which held that although state may create strict liability offenses, power to do so is limited by constitutional command that no person can be deprived of life, liberty or property except by due process of law.

See U.S. v. Welden, 568 F. Supp. 516, affirmed in part, reversed in part, U.S. Satterfield, 743 F. 2d 827, on remand, U.S.

Allison, 599 Supp. 958. cert. denied 105 S. Ct. 2362, three cases, 471 U.S. 1117, 86 L. Ed 2d 262, which held to meet requirements of "due process" and "equal protection" a statute must not subject an individual to arbitrary or uneven exercise of power, and further stated that Test of "due process" is essentially a test of fairness and reasonableness; furthermore, there must always be ascertainable standards.

See DeStafney v. University of Alabama, 413 So. 2d 391 (Ala. 1981), at 395, which states, "Section 14 does not necessarily immunize State officers or agents from individual civil liablity." DeStafney case at p. 396 states,

... we find that no valid public policy will be served by immunizing from liability a public employee whose tortious conduct results in personal injury to another.

Novak v. Cobb County-Knnedone Hospital Authority, 849 F. Supp. 1559, N.D. Ga 1994, held State court judge is state actor for purposes of federal civil rights statute. 42 U.S.C.A. section 1983.

Carroll v. Borough of State College, 854 F. Supp. 1184, M.D. Pa. 1994. To prevail on cause of motion under section 1983. Plaintiff must prove that conduct of state actor deprived plaintiff of right, privilege, or immunity secured by federal constitution of law.

Constitutional violations of due process is an exception to immunity alleged by state officials. See Lesiter v. Alabama A&M University, 28 F 3d 1146 (11th Cir. 1994).

Julian v. New York City Transit Authority, 857 F. Supp. 242, E.D.N.Y. 1994, Section 1983 does not, in itself create substantive rights; to prevail, plaintiff must demonstrate violation of independent federal constitutional or statutory right. 42 U.S.C.A. section 1983.

See Paul v. Davis, 424 U.S. 645, 96 S Ct 1154, 47 L. Ed 366 (1976), held the civil rights act of 1871; (42 U.S.C.A., section 1983) does not create substantive rights, but provides express federal remedy against state officials for deprivation of rights established elsewhere in federal law. See Samuels v. District of Columbia, 770 F. 2d 184, C.A.D.C., 1983.

See Monell v. New York City Dept. of Soc. Serv.436 U.S. 68, 56 L. Ed 2d 611, 98 S ct 2018, which states,

Civil Rights section 12.5 -- inability for violations -- State-law immunities 11a, 11b. State law immunities do not override cause of action under 42 U.S.C.S. section 1983, which imposes civil liability on any person who deprives another of his federally protected rights."

See Federal Statutes 42 U.S.C. section 1983. "Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, usage, or any state or Territory, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities accured by the Constitution and laws. shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress.

See Book Section 1983 Litigation: Claims, Defenses, fees, M.A. Schwartz, John E. Kirklin, John Wiley & Sons, 1986 on p. 101, states, "Section 5.9 Tests to Determine State Action -- In general... The Court did state that,to find state action, two general requirements must be fulfilled. First, "the deprivation must be caused by the exercise of some right or privilege created by the state or by a person for whom the state is responsible. [See Lugar v. Edmondson Oil Co., 457 U.S. 922, 937, (1982).] Second, the defendant "must fairly be said to be a state actor. [See Lugar case]. "See Monroe v. Pape, 365 U.S. 267, 272 (1961 "The Two principles "collapse into each other when the claim of a constitutional deprivation is directed against a party whose official character is such as to lend the weight of the state to his decisions.

See Mireless v. Waco, 502 U.S. 9,11-12 (1991) and Stump v. Sparkman, 435 U.S. 349 (1978,which discusses circumstances which a "complete absence of jurisdiction" may be found. Judicial immunity does not exist in the instant case since complete absence of jurisdiction of Judge Ryan to have had any hearing when issue of interrogatories still in appeal process as of July 19, 1995 - therefore bogus civil contempt.

Judge Ryan's bogus civil contempt has not met the elements of the definition of civil contempt. See Ex parte Griffith, 178 So. 2d 169, quoting Ex parte Dickens, 162 Ala. 272, 50 So. 220, it is stated:

"A'civil contempt' consists in failing to do something, ordered to be done by a court in a civil action, for the benefit of the opposing party therein."

Nothing was being done for an opposing party.

Judge Ryan has no immunity by using the word only "contempt" on the Order of Arrest [appendix E] and Judge Ryan has clearly stigmatized Dr. Asam by giving the appearance of falsity, as to whether the contempt is for criminal or civil contempt on the face of the Order of Arrest. Asam does not live in Selma.

No purge language on face of Order of arrest [appemdix E].

See Siegel v. Felcher 636 So. 2d 872, 19 FLW D 1108, 1994, Fla. 3DCA 3592, OPINION. ON

PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS GRANTED PER CURIAM.

It affirmatively appears from the record that the trial court found petitioner guilty of civil contempt and ordered him confined to the Dade County jail for a period of sixty days without providing a means or manner by which petitioner could purge himself of that contempt. Accordingly, we grant the petition and remand. See Pugliese v. Pugliese, 347 So. 2d 422 [1977 Fla. S Ct 1258] (Fla. 1977) (in civil contempt proceeding, trial court must provide means by which contemnor may purge himself of contempt]. If the trial court fails to provide for such a purge provision within 24 hours of entry of this order, petitioner shall be discharged from custody. Petition granted; remanded.

See Cowan v. Cowan, 635 So. 2d 1069, 19 FlW D 953, 1994, Fla. 5 DCA 3263, from opinion ... states,

When a trial court elects to use the coercive benefits of civil contempt rather than retributive force of criminal contempt... the court must conduct a hearing to determine appellant's present ability to make each installment due." **Dr. Asam had no hearing.**

As to #III Question Presented the state statutes are unconstitutional, 53(a)(1) and (a)(2) (F), A.R.App.P. since Asam's constitutional rights were violated as to due

process and liberty rights under the 5th and 14th amendments by Judge Ryan illegally holding Dr. Asam in civil contempt and then in the order to arrest only stated "contempt" with no purge language on the face of the order to arrest, because the Alabama Court of Civil Appeals was hiding behind the cited state statutes and did not review the instant case on the merits further violating Dr. Asam's constitutional rights and said Alabama Rules of Appellate Procedure 53(a)(1) and (a)(2)(F)should be stricken as unconstitutional.

See Horwitt v. Horwitt, D.C. Conn. 1950, 90 F. Supp. 529.

"United States supreme Court may review directly the decision of the highest state courts on the constitutionality, under the Federal Constitution, of state statutes,"

See Standard Oil Co. v. Graves. Wash. 1919, 49 S Ct 320, 269 U.S. 389, 63 L. Ed 662, which states,

"While the Supreme court follows the decision of the highest state court as to the meaning of a state statute which asserted to violate the Federal Constitution, the name given to the statute is not conclusive, and it must be judged by its necessary effect, and if that is to violate the Constitution of the United States the law must be declared void. (Emphasis added.)

See Santiago v. Philadelphia, (1977, ED

Pa) 435 F. Supp. 136."Conspiracy in context of 42 U.S.C.S. § 1985(3) means co-conspirators must have agreed, at least tacitly, to commit acts which will deprive plaintiff of equal protection of law.

See Chambers v. Onoha Girls Club (1986, DC Neb) 629 F Supp. 925.

"There are four elements that must be established in order to prove conspiracy. Dr. Asam has met all elements - see facts and questions Presented with facts.

Isajewicz v. Bucks County Dept. of Communications, 851 F. Supp. 161, E.D. Pa 1994 held in order to succeed in section 1983 action, plaintiff must prove that conduct complained of was committed by person acting under color of state law and that conduct deprived plaintiff of right or privilege secured by Constitution or law of United States. 42 U.S.C.A. section 1983. Judge Ryan acted under color of state law and has deprived Asam of her liberty and due process rights as stated.

CONCLUSION

For the above reasons, this Honorable Supreme Court of the United States should grant Writ of Certiorari.

Respectively submitted,

Julia McCain Lampkin Asam

Julia McCain Lampkin Asam, Ph.D.,J.D.,Pro Se
P.O. Box 591, Northport, Alabama 35476

September 5, 1996.

APPENDIX A

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF ALABAMA

July 19, 1996

1951487

Ex parte Julia McCain Lampkin Asam.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS (In re: Jessie E. Williams v. Capps Trailer Sales, Inc.) (2941229) (Dallas; CV 90-80)

CERTIFICATION OF JUDGMENT

Writ Denied

The above cause having been duly submitted, IT IS CONSIDERED AND ORDERED that the petition for writ of certiorari is denied.

PER CURIAM - Hooper, CJ, Almon, Houston, Ingram and Butts, JJ., concur.

I, Robert G. Esdale, as Clerk of the Supreme Court of Alabama, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the instrument(s) herewith set out as same appear(s) of record in said Court. Witness my hand this 19 day of July, 1996. s/ Robert G. Esdale
Clerk, Supreme Court of Alabama

APPENDIX B

THE COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS OF ALABAMA RE: 2941229

Jessie E. Williams v. Capps Trailer Sales,

Inc. (Appeal from Dallas County Circuit Court: CV-90-80) [CV-90-80T).

You are hereby notified that the following action was taken in the above cause by the Court of Civil Appeals: Application for Rehearing Overruled. No opinion written on rehearing.

s/ John H. Wilkerson, Jr., Clerk
Court of Civil Appeals

Court of Civil Appeals
300 Dexter Avenue
Montgomery, AL 36104-1741
(334) 242-4093)

May 3, 1996

APPENDIX C

STATE OF ALABAMA ---JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT THE COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS
OCTOBER TERM, 1995-1996
2941229

Jessie E. Williams v. Capps Trailer Sales, Inc. Appeal from Dallas Circuit Court (CV 90-80) [CV 90-80T].

CRAWLEY, Judge

AFFIRMED. NO OPINION.

See Rule 53(a)(1) and (a)(2)(F), A.R.App. P.; Asam v. Alabama State Bar. (Ms. 1940912, February 23, 1996] ___So.2d___ (Ala. 1996) (on rehearing); [now 95-1895 in Supreme Court of United States]; Ex parte

Baugh, 530 So. 2d 238 (Ala. 1988).

This case was transferred to this court by the Supreme Court pursuant to Ala. Code 1975, §12-2-7(6).

Robertson, P.J. and Yates, J., concur. John H. Wilkerson, Jr., Clerk, of the Court of Civil Appeals of Alabama, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the instrument(s) herewith set out as same appears of record in said court.

Witness my hand this 22nd day of Mar, 1996.

s/ John H. Wllkerson, Jr.

Clerk, Court of Civil Appeals of Alabama

APPENDIX D

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA[1]

Jessie E. Williams,
Plaintiff,

v. **Civil Action No.**

Capps Trailer Sales, Inc. **CV 90-80T**
et al.
Defendants

ORDER

Julia McCain Lampkin Asam is hereby found to be in civil contempt of this Court for her failure to (1) answer post-judgment interrogatories as ordered by this Court;

[still on appeal on July 19, 1995 and Judge had no jurisdiction]; (2) appear at a hearing on May 31, 1995, [No notice ever received], to which Ms.Asam was ordered to come and show cause why she should not be held in contempt for failure to answer post-judgment interrogatories; and (3) for failure to appear at a hearing on July 19, 1995, [Notice received after hearing and not stamped into court until July 17, 1995, and impossible to have received mail from Selma overnight in Northport, Alabama], to which she was ordered to come and show cause why she should not be held in contempt for failure to appear on May 31, 1995 and for failure to answer the post-judgment interrogatories [a bogus contempt].

Ms. Asam shall be in civil contempt of this Court until such time as she shall fully and truthfully answer the post-judgment interrogatories of the judgment creditors in this action, as she has been previously ordered to do.

This Court hereby orders that a warrant for the arrest of Ms. Asam shall issue, and that upon service on Ms. Asam she shall remain until she shall comply with the orders of this Court.

The Court finds that Ms. Asam has it in her sole and exclusive power to terminate this sentence of civil contempt by complying with the Court's order regarding post-judgment interrogatories, and orders that she shall be released from custody and shall no longer be considered in contempt of this Court upon her compliance with the Court's previous orders.

So ordered this 19th day of July, 1995.

s/ Honorable William Ryan, Judge 1

7-20-95 cc:

Mr. E. Berton Spence [2]
417 20th St. North
Suite 1700
Birmingham, Alabama 35203

Mr. Alston Keith, Jr.
Keith & Keith
P.O. Box C
Selma, Alabama 36702-0315

Ms. Julia McCain Lampkin Asam
P.O. Box 591
Tuscaloosa, [wrong address by court reason not received Notice should be Northport] Alabama 35476-0591

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[1] Number 63 and 64 in record in Dallas County CV 90-80T.

[2] Fax sent before hearing time already had

APPENDIX E

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF DALLAS-COUNTY
ALABAMA

Jessie E. Williams
Plaintiff

vs.

Capps Trailer Sales, Inc.
et al.
Defendants.

Civil Action No.
CV 90-80T

ORDER OF ARREST

TO THE SHERIFF OF DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA:

Pursuant to the order of the Circuit Court of Dallas County entered on July 19, 1995 by the Honorable Judge William Ryan, Acting Circuit Judge, you are hereby ordered to arrest Julia McCain Lampkin Asam and hold her in your custody at the Dallas County Jail pending further order of this Court. This order of arrest is pursuant to the attached judgment that the said Julia McCain Lampkin Asam is in contempt [failed to state civil contempt like in order July 19, 1995] of this Court and shall remain in your custody until the Circuit Court of Dallas County has informed you that she has

---

Asam as in civil contempt since a "set-up" since knew impossible to reach Asam in time since filed July 17, 1995 in court and

purged [failed to state in order of arrest how to purge] herself of this contempt. [Bogus contempt since wrong address on face of order of judgment for Asam and no way could have received notice of hearing with wrong address in time for hearing].

This the 20th day of July, 1995.

s/William A. Kynard [not a judge]
Clerk of the Circuit Court
Dallas County, Alabama

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impossible for notice to have been received next day since on face of order dated July, 19, 1995, wrong address for Asam which should have been Northport, instead of Tuscaloosa. --Bogus Contempt.

APPENDIX F

STATE OF ALABAMA STATUTE

Alabama Rules of Appellate Procedure

Rule 53 (a)(1)

"OPINIONS AND "NO OPINION" CASES OF THE SUPREME COURT AND THE COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS

(a) Affirmance Without Opinion. "The Supreme Court or Court of Civil Appeals may affirm a judgment or order of a trial court without an opinion if the court determines:

(1) That an opinion in the case would serve no significant precedential purpose; and

(a)(1)(F) states:

"(F) The court, after a review of the record and contentions of the parties,concludes that the judgment or order was entered without an error of law." [Clearly, the instant case was swept under a rug without review of merits of case facts and law and these two state law statutes are unconstitutional and should be stricken as void in the instant case, and a proper review of the facts and law should be conducted because of the constitutional violations as discussed in the Petition.

Respectively submitted,

Julia Asam

Julia Asam, Pro Se

P.O. Box 591

Northport, Alabama 35476

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT A true and accurate copy of the Petition for Writ of Certiorari was sent to Alston Keith, Keith & Keith, Drawer C, Selma, Alabama 36702 and Berton Spence, Lange, Simpson, et al., 417 20th St. North, Suite 1700, Birmingham, Alabama 35203 this 5 day of September 1996.

Julia Asam